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YANKEES ATTACKING STRATEGIC GATEWAY TO COLOGNE SECTOR

Americans Advance to Area North of Aachen; Heavy Fighting Reported

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—American 1st army troops which captured Maastricht, Dutch border town, about 20 miles north of Liege, have advanced to the sector just north of Aachen, a part of the outer fortifications of the Siegfried line and a strategic gateway toward Cologne, according to frontline reports. The fighting in this sector for the next few days will be interesting, the report added.

A London AP dispatch reported that besides the American 1st army, the 3rd army also has approached within 27 miles of Saarbrucken, but German resistance appears to be getting stiffer south of Aachen.

Large-Scale Attack Started

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—On the front between Maastricht and Aachen further fresh reserves were brought up by the Americans who with the support of new tank corps opened a large-scale onslaught against the German positions there.

The American thrust was directed chiefly toward the north to the small river Gael which flows into the Meuse just to the north of Maastricht. The town of Maastricht itself was lost during the fighting yesterday.

To the east of this sector, heavy fighting took place in front of and at the river crossings at Valkenburg and Gulpen where relentless American attacks were stopped with considerable losses to the attackers.

Also to the south and southeast of Aachen bitter fighting continued in the penetration area in the forefields of two fortifications. At least 40 enemy tanks were destroyed in this region alone yesterday.

In the other center of fighting along the Moselle River in Eastern France, American troops yesterday advancing past Nancy were stopped at Luneville where embittered fighting is still in full swing. Further American reinforcements are continually pouring into this fighting.

Equally hard fighting continued on the upper reaches of the Moselle especially in front of the Belfort gap where the Americans made repeated attacks. At the same time German troops withdrew from northwest Plateau de Langres and under heavy pressure the bulk of the men were removed to barrier positions in the Vosges mountains and to the south of it. The Burgundy gate measuring approximately 20 kilometers between the Vosges and Jura mountain group was the scene of especially bitter defensive battles.

U.S. IGNORES ARGENTINA

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The United States appears to consider Argentina as an enemy. As a matter of fact, when Secretary of State Cordell Hull met the press yesterday, he declared that Argentina would not be permitted to participate in the anti-Axis post-war international security structure to be decided at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The dispatch further stated that the Washington Government had recently sent invitations to 50 anti-Axis and neutral nations for an Anti-Axis Air Conference to be held in the United States in November but that no invitation had been forwarded to Argentina, although Sweden and Portugal, which are maintaining normal diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, were included in the participating nations.

389,125 U.S. CASUALTIES

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Colonel Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, announced today that American casualties in all theaters of war in the army, navy, marine and coast guard forces totaled 389,125, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that army casualties through August 29 totaled 327,616 of which 52,357 were killed, 172,042 wounded, 48,181 taken as prisoners of war and 45,036 missing.

Navy, marine and coast guard casualties through September 14 totaled 61,509 of which 24,450 were killed, 23,064 wounded, 9,529 missing and 4,466 prisoners of war.

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL TO END QUEBEC TALKS

Military Staffs, However, Will Continue Meetings at Chatau Frontenac

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will conclude their second Quebec conference tomorrow, but there were official indications today of further informal conversations before Churchill returns home, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Stephen Early, White House secretary, told the press today that the discussions in the citadel were in their "closing phases" and added, "You may say that the President and Mr. Churchill will definitely conclude their conference in Quebec." He further stated that even after tomorrow's official wind-up military staffs will continue their meetings in the Chateau Frontenac.

While Early and Robin Cruickshank of the British information ministry were holding their last press conference, Roosevelt and Churchill were talking with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who arrived last night.

Eden Reaches Quebec

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Quebec today to participate in the Quebec Conference, it was announced in Montreal tonight by the Royal Air Force command, according to a Montreal dispatch.

Morgenthau to Attend

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, will reportedly participate in the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Quebec, according to a Quebec dispatch.

To Decide Pacific Plan

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The Quebec Conference is still veiled in strict secrecy, and it is difficult to form an opinion regarding the questions under discussion. However, according to information available here, the general oultine of a plan for the Pacific counter-offensive operation will be decided by Saturday, and, upon the conclusion of the conference, a joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement, similar to the one issued at the time of the Cairo Conference, may be made public.

Regarding the conference, a Reuter report from Quebec, dated September 14 said:

"There is reason to believe that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are thinking that the time has come for issuing a public statement clarifying the object of the anti-Axis in fighting the war against Japan.

"The question of appointing the commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific was already decided before the opening of the Quebec Conference, and thus it did not become a topic of discussion at the meeting, according to information obtained from informed quarters.

"For the present, the Philippine front is entrusted to General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and the operation against Japan Proper to Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, according to the American delegates who had attended the conference held by Roosevelt at Pearl Harbor recently."

A.P. reports from Quebec are also of the same tone. They said:

"Though the authorities have not clearly said so, there is sufficient ground to believe that the anti-Axis leaders are thinking that the time is ripe for clarifying the object of the anti-Axis war against Japan. The draft plan for the operation against Japan is already prepared and its details are now being discussed by the representatives of the General Staffs of both the United States and Britain at Quebec."

In connection with the Pacific counter-offensive, the British operation against East Asia with India and Ceylon as the operational bases naturally becomes a question to be discussed. There is no doubt whatever that the anti-Axis counter-offensive in the Pacific will after all invite a battle on the Chinese Continent.

In this connection, a correspondent of the Chungking News Agency reported from New York as follows: "Whatever may be the role of the British forces, it is necessary to establish bases in China for effecting a landing on Japan and to facilitate the activity of the air forces. Then battles must be fought in North China, Manchoukuo and Japan Proper against the great military strength of Japan. Regarding the proposed anti-Axis landing on China, much depends on the Chungking army."

BIG SOVIET DRIVE BEGUN ALONG LATVIAN FRONT

Fierce Battles Develop Around Bauska and Modhon and on Both Sides of Valga

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The main center of attention on the Eastern Front was shifted to the northern sector where the Soviets touched off their expected large-scale offensive during early morning hours yesterday along the entire stretch of the Latvian front from Bauska to Pskov by at least 40 infantry divisions and several tank corps.

The offensive was opened by the strongest artillery preparation and the employment of a number of bomber squadrons which was followed by onslaughts of massed infantrymen. Fierce battles developed around the focal points of Bauska and Modhon and on both sides of the Valga. The Red Army troops, however, failed to overcome the German defense positions or to even split them up. The German high command had reckoned with such a breakthrough attempt and had held sufficient reserves in readiness to break up the attacking forces.

This change of Soviet pressure was expected in view of the recent disclosures that Soviet forces in considerable number had been brought up into this sector from the hinterland and lined up for a new offensive in the direction of the bight of Riga. Lively reconnoitering and especially large-scale employment of reconnaissance planes had for some time indicated the coming action. Especially the local fighting south of Lake Wirz showed that the new large-scale attack was imminent.

Although the first assault ended in failure, it is expected that the Reds will renew their attack.

In the battle for Warsaw, Praga was evacuated after strong Soviet forces broke into the town east of the Vistula. After grim hand-to-hand fighting, the ruins of the town were left to the Red troops. To the northeast German defenders in the region of Radgymin repeatedly drove back the Soviet troops and held their bridgehead position.

Farther to the north, the battle on the Narev continued with the focal point at the bridgehead on the Narev near Novgorod between Ostrolenka and Lomza. This position remained firm despite the onslaught of five Soviet divisions. Lomza however, had to be evacuated owing to strong pressure by greater Soviet forces. Its garrison still continued to fight on the northern bank of the river where from prepared positions it warded off a Soviet thrust across the Narev.

On the Vistula north of Sandomirz, German troops and sappers supported by heavy assault guns and mortars eliminated a Soviet bridgehead and annihilated the bulk of the two Soviet reinforced infantry divisions afetr several days of hard offensive fighting. Numerous prisoners were taken and 161 guns as well as other weapons were captured.

In southern Transylvania and in the northern part of Szekler corner numerous Soviet attacks were smashed. In this vigorous fighting in the foothills of the Beskides now raging for days with unrelenting violence, the Soviets have not yet succeeded in reaching the pass heights or even breaking through into Slovakia.

On the Rumanian front fighting came to a standstill in front of the German positions in the eastern Carpathians. Lively fighting, however, developed along the Transylvanian front from Kronstadt down to Grosswardein. On the western wing, Hungarian troops over-ran the comparatively slight resistance offered by the Rumanians and on a broad front crossed the border and took Arad.

Germans Ready to Challenge and Crush Enemy Forces Even on Their Homeland

By YOSHIO MORIYAMA
By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, September 15.—Within the past one month, the European war situation has developed at a fierce tempo. In the west and in the east, the German forces have withdrawn to their frontier, which was the starting line five years ago, and it is accepted by all that this line has now become the last defense line of Germany. The situation is very serious. Germany that surrendered the offensive initiative to the enemy must stop their onrush at these two lines. Germany is determined even to change their homeland into a battlefield.

The "Avalanche Rush" carried out by the American tank corps in the first part of August was indeed a blow struck at the coastal fortresses, the crystalized result of Germany's three year efforts. It was similar to the earlier breaking up of Sedan by the German forces which made the Maginot line useless. The Normandy bridgehead battle immediately developed into a big battle with entire France as the field of operation, and the German forces in the west faced an unexpected situation. "If the enemy lands on Western Europe, it will be surely smashed," was the motto which the officers and men of the defense army as well as the general German public followed for long. This hope and promise formed the basis of their war efforts, and enabled them to bear the 2,000 kilometer withdrawal on the Eastern front and also the retreat from the Italian front.

The present situation reveals that the German strategy in the west showed an unfortunate result. Germany is not trying to hide this failure. It was due to a great mistake in strategic plans and in calculating the enemy condition.

Seen Strategic Error

First, when the Montgomery forces gained bridgeheads in Normandy, Germany purposely avoided exerting her entire efforts to smash them. The reason was that she judged that the Patton forces waiting in Britain would attempt, with their main troops, a second landing in the Calais area. This judgment was upheld by the two successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Western Army, Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt and Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge. Was it not the basic German strategy to wait for the landing of the Patton forces and then, after smashing them, to direct the entire strength against Normandy without any threat on the rear? As a result, powerful units and reserve forces waited aimlessly for the "second landing that might come at any time," and thus, holding fast, lost their mobility.

Noticing this situation, the British-American forces outmaneuvered the Germans, and avoiding the dangerous second landing, boldly advanced through Normandy. The enemy, proud of its air forces and material supplies, finally succeeded in its "Avalanche Rush" and opened operations to enable the landing of the entire forces totaling 80 divisions.

The German forces in Normandy and various parts of France fought bravely, though numerically inferior, and offered desperate resistance, but they were unable to stop the enemy hordes that poured into the plains of Central France. Thus the second front has now become more important than the first front.

Even without waiting for confirmation by war historians of the coming generation, it is observed that behind the sudden and unexpected development on the western front there were such situations as mentioned above. Never hesitate to rectify mistakes. From sober retrospection rises correct judgment and new courage. The new French battlefield was a bad dream to Germany. For Germany to awake from this bad dream and to build up a new fighting line, vigorous counter-action and great sacrifices are required.

When the name of Field Marshal von Model who was until quite recently in command of the central sector of the Eastern Front was mentioned by newspapers as the new Commander-in-chief of the Western German Army, everyone instinctively felt that Germany was now exerting every effort to concentrate the nation's entire strength for the defense of the country.

Declines to Save 'Face'

As the Anglo-American forces poured into Central France after reducing Avranches and isolating the Brittany Peninsula, the German Headquarters became the scene of unusual tension. The general public thought at that time that the Germans would retreat to the Seine and Marne Rivers and would build defense positions there and this opinion was prevalent also among the German army staff. As a matter of fact, however, the German army did not commit the folly of incurring additional failures merely to regain its prestige. The Reich High Command resolutely called back the German forces to the Reich border.

It must have been a very bitter blow to the pride of the German Army as well as militarily and politically to abandon the whole areas of France and Belgium which have long been a vital operational area constituting one wing of the German Front. Nevertheless, the saving of military personnel was more urgent than this disadvantage. Thus, avoiding to wage a decisive battle on the French Front, the Germans withdrew to a point where the enemy advance would stop automatically due to the prolongation of commissary lines. The Siegfried Line which has now been rebuilt into a solid fortification 400 kilometers in length is awaiting the beginning of a decisive encounter.

Cognizant of the many difficulties which will arise with regard to public morale unless Germany is beaten by the end of November, the Anglo-American forces will launch a general offensive by that date while the Red Army also is moving in concert with this scheduled assault. In the west, the enemy has penetrated the German border at several points and is already conducting vigorous reconnaissance activities over the Siegfried Line.

In the face of this enemy offensive which is being out by sheer weight of numbers, the Germans will likewise hit back with might. Much is being said among the public about the anticipated appearance of the V-2 and other new war appliances but, as Reich Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has pointed out, one cannot expect a fundamental change in the war situation by such weapons, however novel. There is more harm than good to place too much hope on novel arms. Rather, the Propaganda Minister's words to the effect that "only manly courage, unswerving loyalty to defend the motherland against dire perils will save Germany" should now be kept in mind by every German soldier and citizen.

CHIANG-YENAN ACCORD REPORTED CONCLUDED

Chungking Yields Much to Demands of Communist Party in Reaching Agreement

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Wang Shih-chieh, Chungking delegate to the conference with the Communists at Yenan, announced that an agreement was concluded between the Chungking government and the Chinese Communist Party, and that Chungking yielded much to the Yenan demands, according to UP reports from Chungking.

In explaining the Yenan conference, Wang Shih-chieh said on September 14 that the Yenan regime at first demanded the retaining of 12 divisions of troops, but later demanded 16 divisions. Yenan also asked for the recognition of the communist regimes in the northern Shensi frontier region only, but later asked for the recognition of the regimes in all other districts.

The Chungking regime showed willingness to yield to Yenan as long as Yenan obeyed Chungking orders. Then Chungking promised to end the blockade of the frontiers if 10 divisions were recognized and Chungking would not interfere in the personnel of the Communist Party, he further explained. Chungking also promised that upon the establishment of constitutional administration within one year after the conclusion of the present war, it will give equal status to the Communist Party with other political organizations. Chungking is prepared to accept these demands, and when the representatives of Yenan visit Chungking-Yenan problems will be solved, he said.

Big-Three Meet Rumored

Domei

ZURICH, September 15.—Rumors are rampant that a big-three conference to be participated in by President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin will be convened following the termination of the current Churchill-Roosevelt talks. In this connection, a Washington dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph reveals that the three-Power conference will probably be held at Fairbanks, Alaska, at the request of Premier Stalin.

NIPPON TROOPS RUSH INTO TOWN OF SSUHUI

Kaiping in Kwangtung Province Also Occupied on September 10

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 15.—Japanese Forces which started their advance from the right bank of the Pei River early on the morning of September 9 along the Ssuching Road rushed into the walled town of Ssuhui on the bank of the Sui River on September 11, only three days after the start of their drive, and are now enlarging the scope of their operations.

Kaiping Occupied

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 15.—Various Units of the Japanese South China Army at twilight of September 9 suddenly launched an action, and after annihilating the enemy on the spot, occupied Kaiping in Kwangtung Province on the afternoon of September 10. The Japanese Forces are reported to be continuing their relentless advance.

Japanese Advance Reported

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Following the capture of Chuanhsien on September 13, the Japanese spearhead has already reached a point 95 kilometers from Kweilin, according to a report of the UP correspondent in Chungking. The dispatch follows:

"The spokesman of the Chungking army has revealed that the Japanese Forces, advancing southward along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, are composed of three units. He also admitted that the central Japanese column had reduced Chuanhsien, vital outpost of Kweilin, on September 13 and that the Japanese vanguard had already reached a point 95 kilometers from Kweilin. Units of the U.S. 14th Air Force are now engaged in desperate attempts to check the swift Japanese advance."

10 SAMSHUI ATTACKERS SMASHED BY JAPANESE

Enemy Raiders Forced to Pay Costly Toll in Air Duels in Kwangtung Area

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 15.—A total of eight enemy planes out of 16 P-51's and one P-38 which came attacking the vicinity of Samshui in Kwangtung Province, sometime after 6 p.m. yesterday were either downed or damaged. Including the other two P-51's which were brought down in the same area on the morning of the same day, the total enemy losses yesterday reached 10.

One P-38 plane of the enemy air force, which had been attempting tenacious bombing attacks in the South China area, made a reconnaissance flight sometime after 6 p.m. yesterday, immediately following which, a formation of 16 P-51's appeared over Samshui and bombed the banks of the Pei River.

Losing no time, the Japanese Fighter Units took up the enemy challenge and brought down three of the attackers, damaged four others and set ablaze one P-38. The remaining raiders took to flight.

The results obtained in aerial duels yesterday were five P-51's downed (one unconfirmed) including the two downed in the morning duel, four P-51's damaged and one P-38 set ablaze, bringing the total enemy losses to 10.

Two Raiders Downed
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 14.—About 20 P-40's of the China-based American air force, which has greatly increased its activities in South China, attacked the vicinity of Samshui, 40 kilometers west of Canton at 11 a.m. today. Intercepting the attackers, Japanese Fighter Units on the spot downed two of them (one unconfirmed) and scored direct hits on several others.

French Press Pressured

Domei

MADRID, September 15.—The De Gaulle regime has started to exercise pressure on press activities with the renaming of the Havas News Agency as Agence Francaise de la Presse. Other dailies will be allowed to retain their present names, but those which have favored German-French relations will be discontinued.

JAPANESE DRIVING DEEP INTO KWANGSI PROVINCE

Captured Enemy Air Bases Already Being Effectively Utilized by Nippon Forces

Rapidly chasing the fleeing Chungking troops, Imperial Japanese Army Forces that had been advancing southwestward along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway broke through the Hunan-Kwangsi border on September 9.

Smashing the large force of enemy troops, Japanese Units completely reduced Taosien on September 13 and also captured Chuanhsien on the following day. The Japanese are now rapidly advancing to the interior of Kwangsi Province.

Meanwhile, Japanese Units in South China suddenly launched a new offensive drive on September 9. They have completed preparations for the next operation and are now swiftly advancing along the banks of the Si River in a move to crush the Chungking forces.

In the eastern part of Chekiang Province, the Japanese Forces are now undertaking a mopping-up operation against the Chungking 33rd Division in the area around Wenchow, the vital base of the enemy which fell into Japanese hands on September 9. The principal war results obtained by the Japanese in this sector since the commencement of the new operation up to September 14 follow: 1,803 enemy soldiers killed and 95 taken prisoner. In addition, large quantities of ammunition and weapons were captured.

With the fall of Changsha, Hsiangtang, Hengyang and Lingling airfields, the operations of the Japanese Air Forces have been developing satisfactorily in Central China. These important air bases are now being utilized effectively by the Japanese forces.

B-29 Activities Paralyzed

A fatal blow was dealt to the China-based U.S. air force on September 8 when Japanese Army Air Units in their first attack stormed over the various enemy air bases of the Chengtu airfield group. In offensive and intercepting operations Japanese Wild Eagles blasted a total of 40 B-29 bombers on September 8 when enemy air units attempted to attack Anshan in Manchoukuo. As a result of the Japanese attack on the Chengtu airfield group the activities of B-29 bombers have been temporarily paralyzed.

In the Burma area powerful Japanese Forces have been endlessly attacking about six divisions of the Chungking army which is desperately attempting to encircle Lungling. With the arrival of crack reinforcements the Japanese on September 10 succeeded in breaking through the enemy's cordon and are now engaged in furious battles with about four divisions of the Chungking 11th Army Corps in the area east of Lungling. The enemy is now being encircled by the Japanese.

On September 6 a powerful enemy naval task force appeared off the western part of the Caroline Group and, in concert with land-based air forces on New Guinea, the enemy has been continuously directing repeated raids against Yap, Palau, the Molucca Group and the Celebes as well as the Philippines.

In parallel with the landing on Pililu Island in the Palau Group and Morotai Island in the Molucca Group, aerial combats have become intensified.

Under the protection of a strong task force, about one division of the anti-Axis forces attempted to land on Morotai Island in the Moluccas on the morning of September 15. Japanese Forces stationed there immediately counter-attacked the enemy troops and fierce fighting is still in progress.

Bagrianoff Said Arrested

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The Bulgarian Cabinet, headed by Costor Muravieff, has arrested Ivan Bagrianoff and Perven Draganoff, the former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister respectively, according to Salonika dispatches. It is also reported members of the army staff who resisted were shot dead.

BITTER FIGHTS RAGE TO BEAT OFF ENEMY ON PELILIU, MOROTAI

Japanese Offering Gallant Battle Against Landing Forces, Says Imperial Headquarters

In concert with land-based air units in the New Guinea area, the powerful enemy task force that appeared in the sea area west of the western Caroline Group, since September 6, has air-raided Yap Island, the Palau Group, Celebes Island and the Molucca Group while a part of the enemy warships bombarded Yap Island and the Palau Group, as preliminary action to their planned landings on the Palau and Molucca groups on the morning of September 15, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

The Imperial Headquarters also revealed that the Japanese Forces in the Palau Group intercepted the enemy attempts to land on Peliliu Island several times.

However, on the afternoon of September 15, the enemy finally succeeded in landing on the island and since then is being continually reinforced. Japanese Units on the spot are now battling the enemy with their full strength.

Intercepting the enemy that also attempted to land on Morotai Island, Japanese Forces in the Molucca Group are now engaged in severe fighting with a part of the enemy that landed in the southern part of the island, the Imperial Headquarters concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. September 16

"1—In concert with land-based air units in the New Guinea area, the powerful enemy task force which appeared in the area west of the western Caroline Group, since September 6, air-raided Yap Island, the Palau Group, Celebes Island in the Philippines and the Molucca Group. A part of the enemy warships bombarded Yap Island and the Palau Group and, on the morning of September 15 started to carry out their landings on the Palau and the Molucca groups.

"2—Our Units in the Palau Group intercepted the enemy in his efforts to land on Peliliu Island twice but on the afternoon of September 15 he finally landed and is now being continuously reinforced. Our Units, with their full strength, are now battling the enemy.

"3—Our Units in the Molucca Group intercepted the enemy that attempted to land on Morotai Island and are now engaged in fierce fighting with a part of the invaders that landed on the southern part of the island."

Task Forces Pound Islands

Sending out their powerful task force, the main force of the Nimitz and Halsey fleets had persistently been carrying out counter-offensive drives against Yap and Palau Islands. It was on September 6 when the strong enemy task force appeared in the waters west of the western Caroline Group. Since then, acting in unison with land-based air units in the New Guinea area, the anti-Axis forces air-raided Yap Island, the Palau Group and Celebes in the Philippines as well as the Molucca Group. In the meantime, a part of the enemy warships carried out bombardment on Yap Island and the Palau Group.

On the morning of September 15, the enemy attempted a landing on the Palau and Molucca groups. Vigorously engaging in counter-attacks, the Japanese Forces in the Palau Group quickly intercepted the enemy that attempted to land on Peliliu Island. Drawing the enemy troops close to their positions, the Japanese Forces succeeded in repulsing the landing forces twice.

However, gradually reinforced, the enemy on the afternoon of September 15 finally forced his way onto the island. With all their might, the Japanese Forces are now engaged in fierce fighting.

Meanwhile, another enemy troop attempted to land on Morotai Island in the Molucca Group. Counter-attacking the invaders, the Japanese in that area are now engaging in severe fighting but a part of the enemy force effected a landing on the southern sector of the island.

REICH DISENGAGING MOVE SAID MIRACULOUS FEAT

Withdrawal From South, Southwest France Reviewed By German War Scribe

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The recent successful strategic withdrawals of German troops from southern and southwestern France will go down in history as an almost miraculous achievement of World War II. And, although the disengaging operation was the most difficult of the 1944 campaigns carried out by the Germans in the west, at the same time it was the most successful, declared Captain Ritter von Schramm, German military correspondent, in dealing with the operations of the German army in southern and southwestern France. His article follows:

"It was particularly difficult for the German army in the west to successfully repulse the American landing in France on August 15, since the enemy pressure had become greatly intensified after he gained vantage points on land, sea and in the air, with troops in the rear of our major contingents of paratroops. Despite all this, the German army in the west was successful in many sectors.

"The enemy invasion in southern France was effected along the coastal strip where it was least expected so that severe fighting and heavy losses might be avoided.

Hard Fighting Developed

"The enemy had expected only minor German garrisons in this sector. However, hard fighting involving severe losses to the enemy developed on August 15, 16 and 17. In the course of the fighting, mainly in the area around Cannes and southwest of Cannes, the enemy met with some success. It was clear from the beginning that the German formations in this sector would not be able to put up the same stubborn resistance as the one that took place on the Normandy coast.

"It was the strategy of the enemy first of all to gain the area back of the fortified harbors and then to complete an encirclement, at the same time consolidating his positions. It was obvious that the enemy tank formations would attempt to advance toward the Rhone Valley and cut off not only the German supply lines but also the movements of Reich troops stationed in southern and southwestern France. Thus, very soon after his landing the enemy already had an ambitious annihilative move in mind.

"The second operation planned by the enemy was the opening-up of the French Alpine passes in order to gain access to upper Italy. The German command, however, had expected this. The order was immediately given for all German troops to evacute the entire French Mediterranean coast.

"It was most important that the movements of the two groups, the one in the Mediterranean area and the other in the Biskaya, be so conducted that both could be in the Rhone-Saone valley by the beginning of September in order to participate in new operations. The distance that had to be covered by these troops was at least 500 kilometers. Those in the east of Cannes were ordered to move in a northerly direction and to defend the Alpine passes. At the same time the necessary preparations were made for the protection of the passes farther to the north.

Race Against Time

"It was a race against time and against an enemy who was firmly determined to carry out his plans. The route of the German troops returning from southwestern France led through areas infested by roaming groups of terrorists, and these also had to be overcome. The troops evacuating southern France had only one possible route, namely, through the Rhone Valley with the enemy both in the rear and to their flanks.

"The bulk of the troops from southern France reached Lyons in the beginning of September after having defended the city against strong enemy pressure from the southeast. All enemy attempts at blocking the movements of the German troops or to cut them off were thus foiled or smashed. Only a few who had been cut off from the main contingents fell into the enemy's hands. The greater part of our war materials was also brought into safety.

"The German troops returning from southwestern France were not subjected to much enemy pressure. The route, however, was extremely long and there were only a few bases along the way to cover their disengaging movements. Despite heavy and protracted enemy air raids, the German railway troops were able to keep the main line in full working order and thus to effect the return of our troops and also to take into places of safety the greater part of our war materials.

"The official German war communique on September 6 disclosed the fact that the German formation which had returned from southern and southwestern France had joined forces in the Saone Valley and at Langres."

Enemy Aircraft Sink Swiss Red Cross Ship In Raid on Marseilles

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The sinking by Anglo-American planes of the Swiss ship Albula chartered by the International Red Cross for carrying packages for prisoners of war was disclosed in a Reuter report today. The ship was sunk in the course of the anti-Axis raid on Marseilles in which another Swiss ship was also damaged, the report said.

SOVIET INFLUENCE RIDING RAPIDLY ACROSS EUROPE

Moscow Preparing Bolshevization of Poland, Declares Swiss Journal

Domei

BERNE, September 15.—"The Soviet Russian influence is riding across Europe faster than the fastest Red Cossack," says the headline of an article on the Bolshevization of Poland, published by the Basler Nachrichten. The journal declares as follows:

"The Polish Liberation Committee at Lublin already made the attempt to make its coordination with the Soviet Union a fait accompli in the area between the Bug and the Vistula which is being administered by the committee. For this purpose the committee is mainly adopting a radical agrarian reform or rather an agrarian revolution—which is being accelerated. This so-called agrarian reform was not only carried through in the eastern provinces which had been Polish territory until the Russian attack in 1939 but also in those territories which are now pretty certain to fall into the hands of the Soviet Union.

"It is also preparing the Bolshevization of the rest of Poland, which is to be 'liberated' by the Russians, who, according to Stalin's declaration, are to form a strong and independent Poland. For this purpose, apparently, Britain declared war in 1939 and has been waging it for five years since."

Refusal Militarily Justified

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Regarding Moscow's refusal to place bases at the disposal of the British and American air forces which were to drop weapons for the insurgents in Warsaw, the New Statesman, in an article on the Soviet-Polish question, declared that this refusal is perhaps militarily justified but politically it was a foolish step to take, according to a report from New York.

Continuing, the periodical asserted that the Soviet-Polish question cannot be settled as long as General Kazimieres Sosnokowski, Commander-in-Chief of the refugee Polish forces, remains in his post.

To end the conflict, the exiled Polish Government should declare its willingness to accept the Curzon Line as the basis of a settlement and to collaborate with the Moscow-supported Polish National Liberation Committee. On the other hand, the Soviet Union must be brought to realize that certain basic conceptions of the freedom of the individual would be "earnestly and uprightly" fought for by certain groups of people in the United States, the New Statesman added.

EISENHOWER MAY GET POST

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Anti-Axis Offensive in the Pacific, is one of the decisions likely to be made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference, the Daily Mail wrote today, according to a London dispatch.

It added that the appointment of Eisenhower would be a "foregone conclusion but for the fact that operations in the Pacific on the lines being laid down in Quebec may begin before his work in Europe is finished."

The paper pointed out in this connection that "though the European war is still not concluded, it has reached a stage now where it should not be difficult to find someone to follow him."

Locations of U.S. Armies

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Deployment locations of the United States armies were disclosed officially today as the following, according to a Washington dispatch. The 1st, 3rd, 7th and 9th armies are in France, the 5th in Italy, the 6th in Southwest Pacific, and the 2nd and 4th in the United States headquartered respectively at Memphis, Tennessee, and San Antonio, Texas.

GERMAN PEOPLE KNOW WHY THEY ARE FIGHTING

Dr. Goebbels Writes Reich Ready to Make Any Sacrifice For Existence of Nation

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Declaring that the German people know that they are defending their country and the existence of their nation, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, writing under the heading "Ready and Determined" in the latest issue of the Das Reich, emphatically stated that "to achieve this, we are ready to make any sacrifice and to utilize every conceivable means."

Dr. Goebbels wrote as follows:

"In this war there can be no greater mistake than to allow successes to lull oneself into a sense of security. No nation is vanquished just because it has suffered a series of military setbacks. Much more than that is needed to kill the life of a nation. In fact, a nation will only go down if it loses hope and gives up. Every generation, living through a period of a great historic revolution and thus having to suffer untold hardships, will have to decide whether it will obey the law of history or give in to the urgencies of the moment. All of us are well aware that we are passing today through one of the most decisive and gravest revolutions mankind ever experienced. We have to wind our way through a valley of pain in order to reach the summit of triumph.

Against 3 Great Powers

"It is from these aspects that the present military situation has to be surveyed. We are waging a war of defense against three great Powers and in this gigantic struggle we have to rely chiefly on our own strength. The long line of rear communications in our former widespread conduct of war have naturally had their drawbacks. Our manpower was insufficient to penetrate the occupied territories to the desired extent and to make these areas serve our war efforts to the full measure. Moreover, we were forced to scatter our forces practically all over Europe so that the time came when we were unable to use our military strength as fully as necessary for large-scale offensive operations.

"Our huge successes, achieved in the military field in 1939, 1940 and 1941 were mainly due to the fact that we had to defend relatively narrow sectors of the front and short rear communications. We all know—and nobody tries to hide this knowledge—that our territorial losses are grave and that we have to make the utmost efforts to compensate this as far as possible. But these territorial losses, after all, also have their advantages for us. While we shall not die of them they have taught us some valuable lessons.

"The German nation will have to draw the belt still tighter. We have found out that some German divisions could not be dispatched to the fighting front, not because we lacked soldiers but because these soldiers could not be supplied with the necessary war equipment. This, in turn, was due to the obligation on our side to equip the divisions of our former allies which often put down their arms after the first clash with the enemy. This will not happen again. We know now exactly what we are up against. We know what we have to defend and where our forces have to be employed to protect our national life. We are defending our country and the existence of our nation. To achieve this we are ready to make any sacrifice and to utilize every conceivable means. There is nobody among us who in his heart of hearts harbors the secret wish for cowardly capitulation.

Waging a People's War

"The German nation in these weeks is bent on a huge concentration of its national energies. What this means our enemy will hardly be able to conceive to its fullest extent. We refuse to be hypnotized by the military successes achieved by the enemy on the strength of the present military situation. We shall give back blow for blow and are waging a people's war in the truest sense of the old word with every varying methods but always to the same end. Decisive in this war is the fact that we are standing on our legs and never give the enemy a chance to deliver a fatal blow or even a blow which is likely to cripple us even temporarily.

"The workers in our armament plants will work harder than ever, our peasants will toil harder than ever and our soldiers will fight harder than ever. We have not chosen the time in which to live and in which to do our duty. But since fate has made us live today we are filled with the fervent ambition to survive. From the Fuehrer down to the last man, woman and child, the German nation is ready and determined for everything and anything. The new world of which we dreamt is not lost. It is born in terrible labor. Those who are weak will perish—those who are strong will live. We have to decide to which category we wish to belong. Is there really anybody who doubts what our choice will be?"

Defenders in Brest Send Stirring Message To Fuehrer Revealing Aim to Fight to Last

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Vividly descriptive of the heroic last stand being made by the German paratroops at the fortress of Brest was the following wireless message sent to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler by General Ramcke, Commander of the German defenders:

"My Fuehrer! I hereby report that the repeated requests to surrender by Major-Generals Troy and Middlet have been rejected. The fighting has reached its climax. All fortifications have been destroyed by the enemy's overwhelming superiority in material. Remnants of the garrison, loyal to their oath, are fighting among the debris of the town and fortress. Heil my Fuehrer!"

Fires are raging throughout the town and harbor. Following one another in rapid succession, bombs and explosions caused by the destructive blasting work of the defenders, are destroying one block of buildings after the other. All ships moored in the harbor have been sunk. All machines, cranes and other valuable installations have been blown up. Pillboxes have also been destroyed. A huge black cloud of smoke envelopes the whole city. So thick is the smoke that the sun cannot pierce through. The harbor will not be serviceable for months.

In the eastern part of the fortress numerous German nests of resistance are holding on to bomb-craters and ruins of walls from where they are answering the hail of fire sent repeatedly by the onrushing American troops. All approaches to the center of the town have been mined. Many American tanks and armored scouting-cars have already fallen victims to these mines.

Making numerous counter-attacks German para-troops, sailors and gunners in the western part of the town have dislodged the enemy from several places where a break-through had been made. During the nights, too, the heroic defenders of the town are continuously exposed to air-raids and extremely heavy drumfire.

WASHINGTON STAR URGES REVISION OF STRATEGY

Favors Direct Attack Against Mainstay of Nippon Forces In China Campaign

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Chungking's miserable plight in the face of violent Japanese offensives was discussed in an editorial titled "Dark China" appearing in the Washington Star yesterday.

Admitting that the recent reduction by the Japanese of many vital air bases in southeastern China has rendered practically impossible the planned anti-Axis landing on the South China coast, the journal urges a fundamental revision of strategy in favor of a "direct attack against the mainstay of the Japanese Forces." The paper warned that, however, such an operation will cost the anti-Axis enormous sacrifices.

The editorial said, in substance:

"While waves toward victory are rising high on the Western and Eastern Fronts as well as in the Balkans, it cannot be denied that the Chungking regime is facing a gradually aggravating situation. Above all, the relentless onrush of the Japanese in Central and South China has caused a serious effect. The Japanese High Command is deploying well-equipped military personnel and efficient arms in this area, which the ill-equipped Chungking forces cannot hope to beat.

"The Japanese Forces which started their southward drive at the beginning of summer have continued their advance and have reduced Changsha. The fall of this vital city was the prelude to the loss of Hengyang, which proved a more serious blow. Of the many vital air-bases of the United States air force in the vicinity of Hengyang, Lingling fell a few days ago and the large air-base at Kweilin is exposed to a serious menace.

"Without these bases, the anti-Axis forces cannot hope to carry out effective air attacks in South China. Thus the isolated coastal provinces lying between Shanghai and Canton will be trampled underfoot by the Japanese in no time and the scheduled anti-Axis landing operations, supplying of war materials and the establishment of air-bases will prove only ephemeral. Under such circumstances which argur well for a Japanese success, the anti-Axis strategy must undergo a revision; we muct launch a direct attack against the mainstay of the Japanese Forces instead of trying to get a foothold on the China coast. Such an operation, however, will cost the anti-Axis still greater sacrifices."

Beckerle's Fate Unknown

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—No reliable information thus far has been received about the fate of Hans Adolf Beckerle, German Minister to Sofia. Wilhelmstrasse circles stated today that Minister Beckerle tried to go to Turkey together with his staff, but as he was not allowed to cross the border he returned again to Sofia where he is said to be staying at present. No news has been received from him since.

German Envoy Killed By Rumanian Troops Storming Legation

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Confirmation was received by the German Foreign Office that Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Bucharest, was killed when Rumanian militia soldiers stormed and entered the legation building to deliver the Minister and his staff over to the Soviets by force.

ARMY, NAVY FORCES REPLY TO RESOLUTIONS BY DIET

Fighting Men at Front Determined to Blast Enemies, Acknowledgements Reveal

Acknowledging the resolutions passed by both Houses at the recent 85th Extraordinary Diet Session, expressing gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy Forces, and condolence to the fallen heroes, telegrams of gratitude have been received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet and from the Commanders of the Japanese Forces at the various fronts. Accordingly, the House of Representatives, at the Diet Council meeting held on Saturday, conveyed the telegraphic messages to its members through Speaker Tadahiko Okada.

All the telegrams from the various commanders unanimously state that with the approach of a great decisive battle, the morale of the officers and men was very high under the August Imperial Virtues and that they are adamantly determined to smash their enemies, the United States and Britain. Especially, the telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet stated: "We firmly pledge that we will smash the arrogant enemy with the best possible tactics, availing ourselves of the best opportunity, so as to set the August Mind at rest."

Having received such encouraging replies, the members of the Lower House mutually pledged that they will renew their determination and devote themselves wholeheartedly to the successful prosecution of the war in order to meet the Imperial Wishes.

REICH CHANGES TAX SETUP

87 Per Cent of Taxpayers Need Not Fill in Declaration

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—No fewer than 87 per cent of all German taxpayers have been freed from the obligation of filling in tax declarations and this was decreed in order to simplify the work in the tax offices in accordance with the total war efforts.

The regulation states that all persons earning less than 12,000 marks annually need not hand in a tax declaration in 1944 and 1945. The turnover tax, which is divided into four different categories, will henceforth be levied according to one category only and certain minor taxes will be dropped altogether.

The ordinary revenues of the Reich budget are estimated to amount to 70,000,000,000 marks, according to Heinrich Hennemann, writing in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The credits should reach about 80,000,000,000 marks in the same year so that the ration of 50 to 50 of taxes and credits would be preserved. It is quite easy to obtain money by credits, Mr. Hennemann points out, since the system of closed circuit of money circulation always conducts the money by various means back into the coffers of the State.

"Just as the German economic and financial system continually provides for the necessary means," Henneman points out, "it likewise protects the currency. It keeps away all unbound influences and thus produces a stability of the money. This financial system will make it possible to master postwar problems and to consolidate the public debts which amount to about 300,000,000,000 marks at present."

Endo Calls on Prime Minister

Ryusaku Endo, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, at 9 a.m. on Saturday called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at his official residence.

U.S., CHUNGKING TROOPS SPLIT ON WAR EFFORTS

Lack of Coordination Revealed At Time of Lishui, Wenchow Occupations by Japanese

By O. BESSHO
Of the Military Press Corps

WENCHOW, September 15.—Disagreement in cooperation between the American and Chungking forces was fully divulged in their resistance put up at the time the Japanese occupied Lishui and Wenchow in Chekiang Province.

As a matter of fact, when the Japanese Forces captured Lishui, the enemy resistance was chiefly offered by the Third War Zone army, and the U.S. air force in China remained aloof. In the battle of capturing Wenchow, the American air force in China mainly came attacking the Japanese while the Third War Zone army merely attempted to launch a guerilla counter-offensive.

In the Lishui battle, the fighting spirit of the Third War Zone army was not so intense on the whole. However, Chungking soldiers of the newly-organized 21st division and 63rd division, who were in charge of defending Lishui, laid about 300 mines around the walled town under the guidance of British military advisers, and some of their officers and men fought bravely. For instance, one enemy non-commissioned officer grappled with a Japanese warrior, and when he realized that he could not beat the Japanese soldier, he self-blasted himself with a hand-grenade.

Then several enemy officers, having exhausted all the bullets of their pistols, killed themselves by ramming their heads against rocks. Still another group of enemy numbering 10-odd soldiers, with hand-grenades in their hands, fought the Japanese troops who had charged into the enemy position with bayonets.

Little Resistance Shown

However, on the occasion of the battle of occupying Wenchow, approximately 5,000 enemy troops comprising the peace maintenance corps of the temporary-organized 33rd division and the police corps, who were in charge of defending the Wenchow area, did not offer any systematic resistance nor did the officers and men show such brave action as was displayed at the time of the Lishui battle. It is stated that until the advance of the Japanese Forces, an enemy unit of the 33rd division defending Tsingtien, a pivotal point on the Lishui-Wenchow highway, had been engaged in extorting money and various articles from the Chinese inhabitants, and all they could do was to wage guerilla warfare. All the officers and men of an enemy unit defending Wenchow, without even destroying highways and bridges, on September 7 fled to the south as well as to the north of the Wu River. Thus, it was only the U.S. air force in China that attempted to hamper the Japanese operations.

Such a move of the American air force in China is apparently indicative of the non-cooperation between the Americans and the Chungking forces, and also speaks of the discrepancy of the anti-Japanese resistance intentions between the United States and Chungking.

Continue Chekiang Drive

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN CHEKIANG FRONT, September 14.—The Japanese Forces which have captured Lishui, a strategic advance base of the China-based U.S. air force, are now pushing their drive southeastward in Chekiang Province, mopping up the remnants of the newly-organized 33rd Division in the Wenchow area.

Lishui, which has been converted into a Japanese base, is now being utilized effectively, and the morale of the enemy troops in the Third War Zone has dropped further due to the fall of this base into Japanese hands.

Since the beginning of the operation in Chekiang Province up to the present, the Japanese have scored the following war results in Lisnui and its vicinity: 1,803 enemy bodies left behind, 95 enemy troops taken prisoner, and many war trophies seized including three trench-mortars, 13 heavy machine-guns, 25 light machine-guns, and 195 rifles. Should the war results obtained in the Wenchow area be added, the figures would be increased greatly.

The fact that Wenchow, an important citadel of the enemy forces, was captured without bloodshed, attests to the flagging of fighting morale of the enemy troops who flee in confusion as soon as they see the Japanese.

Soviet Gauge Adopted

Domei

BERNE, September 15.—Most of the Rumanian railway lines have already been adapted to the Soviet gauge, reports the London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten. He further says in a report from Bucharest that the name of King Michael has entirely disappeared from the Rumanian papers.

Longest Shelling Of War Is Directed Against Dover Area

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Dover and its vicinity on the English south coast underwent the longest artillery bombardment of this war during the past 24 hours, it was announced in London today. It was revealed that from noon, yesterday, until midnight today, German guns uninterruptedly shelled the Dover area and the bombardment was increased in intensity after nightfall. During the early morning hours today the shelling continued with fluctuating intensity. Bus traffic was interrupted and movie houses and restaurants in the affected areas were closed.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 15

On the Albert and Meuse-Scheide canals, enemy bridgeheads were further narrowed down in our successful counter-attacks. Between Maastricht and Aachen, the Americans continued their large-scale attacks supported by strong tank forces and Maastricht was lost to the enemy. South and southeast of Aachen, the enemy succeeded in achieving penetrations into our forefield positions of the West Wall. Heavy fighting in which 40 enemy tanks were knocked out is continuing with undiminished violence.

In the Nancy area and in front of the Burgundy Gate, embittered fighting is still going on. Heavy but successful defensive fighting is reported from the fortified harbors and bases on the Channel and Atlantic Coast. The attackers suffered particularly heavy losses in front of Brest, at Boulogne and on the Cap Gris Nez.

During the past several days, harbor towns of the British south coast have been subjected to heavy fire from our long-range batteries.

Vessels escorting a German convoy sank one British E-boat north of Westfriesland near Texel Island.

In Italy, the enemy continues his attempts in the Adriatic sector to pierce our Apennine positions before the beginning of the bad weather period. By recklessly using strong infantry and tank forces, the enemy stormed our defense line until late in the evening and in the course of the hard fighting the enemy, apart from a penetration at Coriano, succeeded in gaining only little ground.

North of Florence, too, all enemy attacks supported by artillery were frustrated, while local dents were ironed out in determined counter-thrusts.

In southern Transylvania and in the northern part of the Szeker corner, numerous Soviet attacks were smashed. At Sanok and Krosno, renewed Soviet efforts to pierce our front were also foiled and one gap in the frontline was closed in a counter-thrust.

On the Vistula, north of Sandomir, grenadiers and sappers supported by army assault guns and werfers eliminated one enemy bridgehead after several days of hard defensive fighting and destroyed the bulk of two Soviet rifle divisions. Numerous prisoners were taken and 161 guns as well as other weapons were seized.

In the Warsaw area, Praga was lost after hard house-to-house fighting and north of the town fierce enemy attacks were beaten off. Northwest of Lomsha, our troops detached themselves to the northern bank of the Narev.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, the Soviets on a broad front launched their expected large-scale attack with more than 40 rifle divisions and numerous tank and battleplane formations. In spite of the enemy's superior array of manpower and material, our troops excellently supported by the Luftwaffe frustrated all Soviet break-through attempts. Penetrations were checked and sealed off in immediate counter-attacks.

Our bomber and battleplane formations made successful day and night raids against the Soviet marching columns and traffic centers on the Eastern Front. Particularly in the Carpathian area and at Modohn, they destroyed numerous enemy tanks and guns as well as over 100 motorized vehicles, while in fierce aerial combats, 99 Soviet aircraft were shot down.

On the Kandalaksha Front, our rearguards repulsed several Soviet attacks again yesterday.

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BRITISH TAKE CORIANO IN ADRIATIC WAR AREA

Nearing Po Plain; Enemy Is Driving Against Gothic Line From 2 Directions

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The British 8th army operating on the Adriatic coast sector after the costly capture of Coriano forced a crossing of the Marano River and pushing forward on the northern bank spearheads of the army approached within three miles of Rimini, the gate to the Po plain, according to frontline reports.

A Reuter dispatch asserted "one more mountain and the great Po plain." Another anti-Axis report said German forces are putting up resistance against British and American troops driving against the Gothic Line from north and northwest of Florence.

Po Battle Starts

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—The second phase of the battle for the Po Plain was started early yesterday morning by the Anglo-American forces. Massed breakthrough attempts which originally began in a small sector developed into a major offensive operation on a broad front with heavy fighting now raging all the way from Florence to the Adriatic coast.

Furthermore, west of the fighting area in the area of Lucca and Pistoia, major deployment activities by the American troops have been observed.

Focal points of the battle have crystalized in the area north of Florence and in the high plateau along the Adriatic. North of Florence, American troops which recently relieved the British in this sector, opened attacks in one army corps strength along the highway leading from Florence to Bologna aiming toward the Futa Pass. In the adjacent sector, British troops attacked in the direction of Forli supported by strong air forces.

The American thrust against the Futa Pass ran up against concentrated defensive fire of German paratroops and grenadiers in the area of Borgo San Lorenzo.

In the Adriatic sector the British, after several hours of drumfire and after receiving further reinforcements, started their offensive. The attacks were concentrated in the Monte Fiore Gemmano sector led by some hundred tanks and under cover of strong artillery fire. Simultaneously, enemy bomber and battleplane formations appeared over the German positions and laid heavy bomb carpets.

German defense positions withstood this immense onslaught and wherever the British pierced the German lines, counter-action closed them. According to reports, 34 British tanks were destroyed in the Adriatic sector during the past 24 hours.

Belgian Cities Plundered

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—Plundering, pillaging and fires have been rampant in Brussels, Antwerp and other places since the departure of the German garrisons, according to a report from Brussels. Antwerp has suffered in particular. In Brussels the mob set fire to the Palais de Justice which was completely burned down. Immediately after the British entry into Brussels the publication of a Communist daily paper was begun.

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HUGE HIBIYA RALLY HELD TO SPUR WAR ENDEAVORS

Ando, Kiyose and Makino Address Throng at Meet Sponsored by Rule Aiders

A grand rally for heightening the nation's resolve to bolster material and spiritual potentialities for the successful prosecution of the war was held at 1 p.m. Saturday at the Hibiya Public Hall, Hibiya Park, under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The meeting was held for the purpose of boosting public endeavors to carry out the six-point program comprising increased production of arms and ammunition, increasing of foodstuff output, free expression of public opinion, securing of national livelihood, strengthening of national defenses and increasing of transport capacity.

Seijun Ando, Ichiro Kiyose and Ryozo Makino, members of the House of Representatives, spoke before the thousands that packed the auditorium. The meeting was brought to a close at 4 p.m.

Prior to the opening of the rally, a preliminary conference was held at 11:30 a.m. at the Imperial Hotel at which Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and about 100 people concerned, discussed ways and means to carry out the morale-bolstering movement on a nation-wide scale.

A similar meeting is expected to be held at the Nakanoshima Public Hall in Osaka on September 21 at which three other members of the Lower House, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Budayu Kogure and Yadanji Nakajima will speak. Similar rallies will be held hereafter at various principal cities throughout the country.

LITERARY TALKS PLANNED

Conference in Nanking to Discuss Ousting of Anglo-American Culture

The Third Greater East Asia Literary Conference will be held in Nanking on November 12 and discussions will center on the matter of re-examination and the obliteration of undesirable Anglo-American culture.

All discussions of American-British culture will be viewed from the standpoint of bolstering Japan's fighting spirit, strengthening of the collaboration between the Japanese and Chinese cultures and the resurrection of true Oriental culture.

The delegates to the Greater East Aisa Literary Conference in Nanking from Japan, aside from the heads of the Service To The Nation Through Literature Association, will comprise of Jun Takami, Horishi Uyeda, Fumiaki Tsuchiya and Kinzo Satomura, all Japanese men of letters, who are at present active in China. Tomoji Abe is scheduled to leave soon for the continent to participate in the conference.

It is expected that representatives from Manchoukuo, China and other regions of Greater East Asia will be chosen soon. Furthermore, the official publication of the Conference, called "Greater East Asia Literature," will see its first issue by the opening date of the Conference.

WILL OFFER CONDOLENCES

Lower House to Express Regret Over Matsudaira's Death

The Council of the House of Representatives met in the chamber of the Speaker of the House in the Diet building on September 16 and decided that the House should express its condolence over the death of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers.

Toyota Firm Commended

For unusual achievements in the manufacture of automobiles and automobile engines, the Toyota Automobile Industrial Company has been commended by the Munitions Ministry. The commendation ceremony took place at 10 a.m. on Saturday in the Munitions Minister's room when a letter of commendation from the Munitions Minister and a letter of gratitude from the War Minister were given to Kiichiro Toyota, president of the same company.

More Rule-Aid Directors

Eight additional directors have been named by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association under date of September 16. They are Tadayoshi Obata, former Secretary-General of the Association, Tsuneo Kangyu, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Harumichi Tanabe, Tsuruhei Matsuno, Nagataka Murayama, Michio Yuzawa, and Kyoshiro Ando. They bring the total of directors to 51.

Given Education Post

Isao Sekiguchi, Chief Civil Administrator in Army service, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Professional Education of the Education Ministry, it was announced by the same Ministry on Saturday.

New German Arms, Explosive Speedboats, Claim Toll of 35 Enemy Transport Ships

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—"Remote-controlled explosive boats" are the latest naval war arms employed by Germany against transport ships of the anti-Axis invasion fleet in the Channel, it was revealed today by the spokesman of the German Admiralty.

He declared that this new weapon—the secret of which is being carefully safeguarded has accounted so far for the sinking of 35 transports totaling 225,000 tons.

The new German naval weapon, according to the spokesman, consists of two boats. One is the "explosive-boat" which is shaped like an ordinary speedboat and which is fully loaded with high explosives. The second one is the solidly built "commander-boat" whose task is to reconnoiter the enemy target and direct the "explosive-boat" to the target.

The "explosive-boat" is steered by one man who is unarmed and wears a lifebelt over his rubber suit. When the vessel approaches the maximum of 200 meters from the enemy target, the pilot sets a fuse and, by pressing a button, is catapulted out of the boat. The driver of the "commander-boat" then assumes long-distance control and guides the "explosive-boat" to the target.

Contrary to the slow "one-man torpedoes" the "explosive-boat" cannot approach its target unnoticed since, owing to its great speed, it leaves a wake behind which is visible even at night. Its high speed, however, invariably guarantees its penetration through the enemy's defense. Due to its deadly cargo which explodes at the slightest shock, the new weapon cannot be employed in a rough sea. Transport ships attacked by these boats were in almost all cases entirely torn asunder.

Press Comments

Saturday, September 16

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

MAINICHI—The U.S. presidential election is drawing near. Generally, it is expected that Roosevelt's fourth term and the expansion of the power of the opposition party, that is, the Republicans, in the House of Representatives will materialize. The former is based on the idea that it is better not to change the president in the midst of war and that today there is in the Republican Party no personality able to match that of Roosevelt. The latter is based on the observation that the power which the Republican Party has been gaining in the House of Representatives in recent years cannot wane in the coming elections.

Of course, the unexpected may happen. But what will be the result if the two foregoing things materialize? Roosevelt, like the late President Wilson, will probably receive a sound thrashing at the hands of the House of Representatives. The results of the election of representatives in the State of Maine held on September 11 suggest that this half of the hypothesis will come true. The State in question is an extremely small one situated in the northeastern corner of the United States. The results of the voting in this State, which is carried out ahead of the other States, is customarily viewed as significant of the general trend of the elections throughout the country. Roosevelt's Democratic Party suffered a complete defeat in that State. If the Republican Party, which already has great power in the House of Representatives, should lead in the coming elections throughout the country, this will indeed signify a very great change.

As far as Roosevelt is concerned, no matter whether or not the power of the Republican Party should grow greater, if he is defeated in the elections the problem is settled. But whether or not he will get a thrashing is a small matter which does not concern us. The question is whether or not, in case Roosevelt is defeated, there will be a change in the American war policy.

Today, in the United States there are many people who are opposed to Roosevelt both with regard to his domestic as well as his foreign policies. The main causes for their opposition are his New Deal policy and his foreign policy which led to the present war. But once the war was started, it meant that the Rubicon was crossed. American leaders, irrespective of party affiliations, desire the prosecution of the war. In case Roosevelt is re-elected, he will only on the one point of prosecuting the war receive the support of the opposition party, as proved by the words of Thomas Dewey, candidate of the opposition party:

"Through this war it has again been proved that America has the capacity to fight a great war, and it has been proved by realities that America is able thoroughly to crush any country threatening her."

NELSON'S MISSION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Donald Nelson, U.S. War Production Board Chief and Major-General Patrick Hurley, adviser to President Roosevelt, arrived in Chungking on September 6 as delegates of President Roosevelt, and they are now said to be engaged in serious negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek. According to an announcement made by Roosevelt personally before their departure, Nelson is to discuss economic issues and Hurley, military and the munitions issues, and both are to stay in Chungking for several months.

It is not yet known what matters are being discussed at present, but the U.S.-Britain-Chungking conversations at Dumbarton Oaks and the Roosevelt-Churchill talks at Quebec are probably attempting to reap the results of the preliminary talks started by Henry H. Wallace, U.S. Vice-President, who visited Chungking last June as Roosevelt's special emissary. In other words, in parallel with the planned general frontal counter-offensive against Japan from the sea Roosevelt hopes to push the so-called Japanese-American decisive battle on the Continent at the all-out sacrifice of Chungking and of course, if possible, also of Yenan.

As regards the long stay of the two delegates in Chungking, it is thought that by hook or by crook, by adding threats to their bait of armament supplies and economic assistance, they hope to force Chungking to be more amenable to their plans. It is also surmised that their ulterior intention is, in the event of success, to watch and supervise the war conduct of the Chungking regime.

What is Chungking's attitude in this matter? That, single-handed, they are no match for the Imperial Forces is something which they learned by bitter experience during and since the Honan operations. Then should they rely more on America? That at great sacrifice he is offering his sphere of influence to the Americans merely as a colony, is what Chiang Kai-shek himself knows very well indeed. Moreover, the anti-American feelings of the autonomist faction of Chen Cheng and others, and hatred of the Americans among both the Chungking officials and the populace which is stimulated by the arrogance of the officers and men of the American forces in China must under the circumstances, not be overlooked. However, Chungking's relations with America have already become too deep and intimate to be cut off now. Important sections of the military forces as well as the administration are already practically under the control of America.

It is, so to speak, a case of force of circumstances. Moreover, Chiang, who has been "charmed" by all sorts of propaganda maneuvers to the effect that the victory of the Anglo-Americans is near, desires above all a lion's share of the spoils. Even should he fail, the sacrifices would not be his own but those of the masses. Thus, after all, the mission of Nelson and Hurley will probably be successful.

However, in craftiness Chiang will certainly not be beaten by the Anglo-Americans. He is certain to be very positive in his collaboration with America in so far as it is at the sacrifice of the masses, and in thoroughly exploiting American assistance. But he will not neglect his own comfortable existence in the worst eventuality. The masses of Chungking are indeed to be pitied, sold out to America without compensation, and also the officers and men of the Chungking forces who are exposed to the fires of the Imperial Forces, or later shot by their fellow-nationals under the pretext of responsibility for defeat, all for Chiang Kai-shek's courtship toward America.

UGAKI REACHES HSINKING

Calls on Kwantung Army Chief Following Arrival on Saturday

Domei

HSINKING, September 16.—General Kazushige Ugaki and his party arrived here from Keijo this morning after a tour of inspection in Chosen.

During the day he called on General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army, and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

He expects to stay in Manchoukuo until September 19.

Ugaki Reaches Keijo

General Kazushige Ugaki, who was scheduled to make an inspection tour of Manchoukuo and China, left Tokyo by air on Thursday for Keijo where he stayed overnight. He is accompanied by Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai.

Soekarno Presented 3 Valuable Scrolls For Sincere Effort

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 15.—Deeply impressed by the tireless and ardent efforts of Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java and holder of other important posts, in expounding to his people the all-important factor of victory in the current war for the attainment of independence for East Indies, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java has presented the Indonesian leader with two scrolls of Japanese painting and the scroll of the Supreme Commander's own calligraphic writing of General Nogi's poem.

ADM. NOMURA APPOINTED CONVOY FORCE HEAD

Succeeds Admiral Oikawa at Vital Position—Commander Tashiro Going to Front

Admiral Naokuni Nomura, former Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Convoy Forces succeeding Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

"The following appointment has been made:

"Admiral Naokuni Nomura has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Convoy Forces."

The Convoy Forces Headquarters was established on November 14 last year and Admiral Oikawa filled the post of Commander-in-Chief up to the present appointment of Admiral Nomura.

Tashiro Given War Post

Commander Itaru Tashiro, staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters and concurrently a staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been shifted to a certain important post on the front, and Commander Shoichi Hamada has been appointed his successor, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Friday. For full five years since October, 1939, when he was appointed a member of the Navy Press Section, Commander Tashiro has accomplished a great deal toward the guidance and development of publicity concerning the Navy.

Social and General

Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas left for Karuizawa on Friday where he is staying at the Mampei Hotel. He is expected to return to Tokyo on Monday.

Stoyan Petroff-Tchomakoff, Bulgarian Minister to Tokyo, is at present in Miyanoshita.

Commander Seref Karapinar, Turkish Naval Attache, arrived in the capital on Friday evening from Shimonoseki. He was met at Tokyo Station by a large group of friends including Counsellor Haydar Gork; First Secretary Nureddin Akinci and Second Secretary Faik Ali Junel of the Turkish Embassy; Yui Yokoyama; T. Fukai of the Foreign Office and T. Yokota of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office. Later in the evening Commander Karapinar was guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. Yokoyama at the Imperial Hotel. The newly-arrived naval attache, who has been away from Japan for just a year, expressed deep satisfaction at being back again as he was now in a position to renew acquaintances with many of his friends in local naval circles as well as among the diplomatic corps.

Kashihara Given Post

Hyotaro Kashihara, Director of the Motor Vehicles Bureau of the Transportation Board of the Communications and Transportation Ministry, has been appointed Director-General of the Japan Federation for National Service Through Industry, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Friday.

Chinese Consider Ancestors As Unseen Gods, Goddesses to Watch Over Welfare of Family

To understand the Chinese family system, one must first of all understand the Chinese temperament. The Chinese people are a race more sentimental than rational. They are tolerant, and tolerant to a fault. A Chinese may not like his environment, but he will not take the trouble to change it. Instead, he will drag on in it the best he can. This, in a way, explains why there are surprisingly few cases of divorce even in modern China, where divorce is no longer illegal as it was when China was under the Manchus. Husband and wife may quarrel day and night, living a literal dog-and-cat life together. However, if they were given advice to seek a legal separation, they would not follow it. They would rather live together, constantly fighting duels of words, according to S. F. Chen.

The reluctance to part company is characteristic of the Chinese people and it is this very reason that accounts for the extraordinary size of the Chinese family. The parents do not wish to be separated from their grown-up sons, so they live with them even after their sons are married. Thus the custom of daughters-in-law living in the same house with their parents-in-law. Then there are grandsons, who, of course, must live with their own parents. So the family keeps on growing, its members multiplying in geometrical progression, until the great-great-grandparents are congratulated upon their good fortune to see "five generations live under one roof."

This being the case, it takes a considerably intelligent Chinese to enumerate the appelations of different relationship in the family without mistake. In addition to such common terms as uncle, aunt, nephew, cousin, and others, the Chinese use a number of terms which have no English equivalents. For instance, the wife of an elder brother is called sao by the younger brother, whose wife is in turn called shunshih fu by the elder brother. As regards the relationship between the members of family on the one hand and its relatives on the other, only those Chinese ancients who won titles in the competitive examinations during the Ching dynasty can tell.

Daughters, of course, have to be wedded sooner or later, and are therefore considered to be members of other families even when they are young. They do not occupy the same important position as boys do in the house. This, however, does not mean that the parents have no affection toward them, though they do not love their daughters as much as they do their sons. When a daughter is carried away in a wedding sedan-chair by her husband, and her parents feel sad, they always console themselves with, "After all, daughters belong to others, and when they are married, they are like water which has been poured on the ground."

Head's Task Heavy

The head of a Chinese family is invariably the most senior male member of the family. He enjoys the sole power of directing family affairs, and his tasks are heavy and manifold. First of all, the patriarch must be a good arbitrator, who knows "how to make a big issue small and to reduce a small issue to naught," so that nothing may be allowed to shake the foundation on which the huge family tree is planted. He is both judge and prosecutor in the house. But his power is not supreme. While he is in a position to command all other members of the family, he is entirely responsible to the ancestors of the family, who are supposed to direct his actions from the unseen world night and day. When his family encounters a mishap, and when the patriarch proves himself unequal to the task of weathering the family ship safely through, he prays to his ancestors for help and protection.

The part played by ancestors in a Chinese famliy is surprisingly important. As the Chinese have a customary practice of deifying the dead, they consider their ancestors to be gods and goddesses, who, though unseen by the living, are constantly on the alert, watching over the welfare of the family. Practically speaking, it is they and not the family heads, that hold the sway over the families to which they belong. In case a recalcitrant member commits a wrong act, the head seldom punishes him himself, unless the wrong the rebellious member has done is very slight indeed. Mostly, he will take the erring member to the ancestral hall, where the ancestral tablets are worshipped, and make him kneel down in front of the tablets to confess his mistakes. A member of the family may dare to disobey the orders of its ruling patriarch, but he has not the courage to defy the unspoken instructions of his ancestors who hold the absolute disciplinary power.

It can be seen, therefore, that the ancestors of a Chinese family are, in effect, the cementing force which binds the numerous branches of a big Chinese family tree together. With so many people living in one house, a Chinese home is inevitably a place of petty intrigues and agitation. It is unnatural because it embraces so many different interests, so many different tastes, so many different temperaments, which must strive the best they can to live together in harmony. It is an impossibility made possible by ancestors to whom all the members bow their heads in obeisance.

As an augmentative force to the worship of ancestors, filial piety also has its part in the existence of large-sized Chinese families. Filial piety requires that the son must be obedient to his parents, or other relatives whose position is the same as that of his parents in point of authority. Sons are not allowed to give reasons; it's enough that they listen to their parents. This blind obedience, which is required of every son in China, has resulted in many household tragedies, and though the present tendency is for the young people to acquire a better position in the home, in the rural regions, the absolute authority of parents is not to be questioned. There the sons are still forbidden to establish separate homes. They must live with their parents and, more likely than not, suffer.

Almost every Chinese household cannot escape the fate of perenially suffering from family troubles resulting from daughter-in-law and mother-in-law living under one roof. Since the sons must live with their parents after marriage, the daughters-in-law must perforce live in the same house. This inevitably leads to squabbles between daughter-in-law and mother-in-law, women being what they are. But, in nine out of ten cases, the mother-in-law, is in the wrong. She takes great pains to educate her son, as she would say, and she suffers greatly in bringing him up, only to see him married to a woman toward whom she has not the least affection. This she cannot bear. Her son loved her, but after his matrimony he no longer loves her so much as he used to. Why? All because of that woman, the daughter-in-law who has come in the way after becoming a member of her family. As the hatred accumulates day by day, the mother-in-law naturally finds fault with her daughter-in-law, and quarrels ensue.

Son Greatest Sufferer

However, the greatest sufferer in such quarrels is not the mother nor the wife, but the son. His respect to his mother compels him to tolerate anything his mother may do to his wife, whereas his love for his wife calls for intervention. It is all right for him to beat his wife according to his mother's wishes, but the moment he disobeys his mother and shows any signs in favor of his wife, he will become a byword for infiliality among the villagers. Under such circumstances, the only thing the son can do is to see his beloved wife suffer and, in some cases, take her own life.

Notwithstanding all these evils attendant upon the over-sized Chinese home, the Chinese family institution has one remarkable merit. It gives the Chinese children an opportunity to live a social life from the early stage of childhood. While the children of a foreign family live in the small circle of parents, sisters, and brothers, the youngsters of a Chinese house live in a miniature world perfect in all the complications and sundry relationships that make up real society. In this respect, the Chinese children enjoy an advantage over western children, who begin learning to adapt themselves to the ways of society only when they are thrown into the maelstrom of society, unprepared and helpless.

It is clear, however, that the demerits of the Chinese family system greatly outweigh its merits. A number of ardent social reformers have been endeavoring to modernize the Chinese home, and they have been successful, to a certain extent. But there are unmistakable indications that the decadent Chinese family institution is dying a slow but sure death, to the good of China and the Chinese people.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1944

The Changes in Sinkiang

Significant changes are taking place in China's outer dependency of Sinkiang. General Sheng Shih-tsai, who since 1933 has been ruling this strategic region in the bosom of Central Asia as a virtually autonomous governor independently of the Chungking regime has been removed from office by Chiang Kai-shek and replaced by General Wu Chung-hsin. This step has been hailed by official and unofficial sources in the United States as a successful attempt toward eliminating one of the sources of irritation between Chungking and the Soviet Union. Even the Republican journal, the New York Herald Tribune, joined the chorus of approbation, stating that Sheng's forced resignation was an indication that there are now "better prospects of goodwill" between Chungking and Moscow.

This excessive interest and strange unanimity of expression in the United States regarding this remote region of Chinese Turkestan has more than a passing significance. Can it be that Sheng's recall was not the result solely of clandestine political intrigue among the warlords of Chungking but that it was brought about at the instigation of the United States?

The American Colossus apparently realizes that this region whose potentialities for American economic penetration have been vouched for in glowing terms by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace cannot be developed without first bringing this territory securely under the control of the Chungking regime. General Sheng, it will be recalled, had since his assumption of power at Tihwa 11 years ago ruled this province with a dictatorial hand, often as not bucking the orders of the Chungking regime. With a striking penchant for socialistic ideas, he had even played ball with the Soviet Union during the early part of his eleven-year reign in Sinkiang. He had entered into agreements with the Soviet Union for the development of the rich, unexplored underground resources in this region, staffing Sinkiang's petroleum, industrial, medical and agricultural enterprises with Soviet technicians. To be sure, he had made an open pledge of loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek in April, 1942, but that was nothing more than an empty gesture; for, jealous of his own authority and power, he was ever reluctant to subordinate himself to Chiang Kai-shek. There was no question that he had no intention of ever giving up his ideas as to how the territory should be governed.

This fact could not have escaped the sharp attention of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace when he visited Sinkiang a few months ago on his way to Chungking. Nor could he have been oblivious of the abundant physical evidence of the economic development made in Sinkiang through the technical assistance of the Soviet Union nor of the rich possibilities still open to the United States to cash in on the profits. Vice-President Wallace's references to this territory as the "front door" of future China in his speech following his arrival in Chungking, indeed, is a stark revelation of the prominent importance this territory has come to occupy in the capitalistic expansion program of the United States in the years ahead. Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, who is now in Chungking, will apparently carry on where Vice-President Wallace left off and bring back to Washington a more detailed, technical report on the method of developing Chinese Turkestan with American machinery and capital.

The recall of pro-Soviet General Sheng, who in the past has often sided with the Chinese Communists in their dispute with the Chungking regime, and the appointment of Chiang's yes-man, General Wu, as his successor, is thus a shrewd measure designed to facilitate, in one way, the American capitalistic exploitation of Sinkiang. For, with Chungking firmly under American influence and with an obliging pro-Chiang governor in Sinkiang, what political obstacles are there now in the way of the United States toward a positive economic invasion of this region? What can prevent now the reaching of an understanding between the United States and Chungking for the extension of American technical and economic enterprise to Sinkiang, the treasure-house of Central Asia?

There is another fact of grim significance buried in this incident. The United States has, by showing such an interest in the recall of General Sheng, revealed her intention not only to manipulate the Chungking regime against Japan but also against the Soviet Union. The claim of the United States that Sheng's removal has improved the chances for better relations between Chungking and the Soviet Union is therefore utter hypocrisy. Her bland expression of concern for Chungking-Soviet relations is a red herring drawn across the path to hide her real, sinister designs in the heart of Central Asia. But it is doubtful whether the American Colossus has pulled the wool over the eyes of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has had a direct and prior interest in this region which she is hardly likely to relinquish in the future.

What measures the United States will adopt next to entrench further her position in Central Asia, only the future can tell. But there can be no question, judging from her present wily action, that the United States will not let scruples stand in her way toward bringing Sinkiang under her complete economic influence.

BORO-BUDUR

By RABINDRANATH TAGORE

The sun shone on a far away morning
while the forest murmured its hymn of praise to light,
and the hills, veiled in vapour,
dimly glimmered like earth's dream in purple.

The King sat alone in the coconut grove,
his eyes drowned in a vision,
his heart exultant with the courage of a hope
for spreading its chant of adoration
along the unending path of time.

His words found utterance in a deathless speech of delight.
The island took it upon her heart,
her hill raised it to the sky.
Age after age the morning sun daily
accepted its great meaning.

While the harvest was sown and reaped
in the near-by fields by the stream,—
While Life, with its chequered light,
made pictured shadows dance on its epochs of changing screen,—
the prayer, once uttered in the quiet green of an ancient morning,
ever rose in the midst of the hide-and-seek of tumultuous time.

The King, at the end of his days,
merged in the shadow of a nameless night
among the numberless unremembered,
leaving his salutation in an imperishable rhythm of stones
which ever cries: "Let Buddha be my refuge."

Generations of pilgrims came
on the quest of an immortal voice for their worship;
and this sculptured hymn, in a grand symphony of gestures,
took up their lovely names and uttered for them,
"Let Buddha be my refuge."

The spirit of those words has been muffled in mist
in this mocking age of unbelief,
and the curious crowds gather here
to gloat in the gluttony of an irreverent sight.

Man today has no peace,
his heart arid with pride,
he clamors for an ever-increasing speed in the fury of a chase
for objects that ceaselessly run but never reach a meaning,
and therefore time is when he must
come groping at last to the sacred silence
which stands still in the midst of surging centuries of noise,
till he feels assured
that in an immeasurable Love
dwells the final meaning of Freedom
whose prayer is: "Let Buddha be my refuge."

A Year Ago Today

September 17, 1943

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, at today's session of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, proposed the postponement of drafting fathers until Congress completes its investigation of the competitive struggle for labor among munitions plants, some of which have employed more hands than necessary.

Meanwhile, a plan for mobilizing 17-year-old youths was submitted but the bill was killed.

* * *

Premier Benito Mussolini and Robert Farinacci, former Fascist Minister of State, have established the provisional seat of the Fascist Government in Cremona.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY OF CANTON-HANKOW R.R.

Lack of Capital Hampers Early Construction of Railway

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Canton-Hankow Railway is linked with the Peking-Hankow Railway at Hankow, and forms a part of the great trunk line which cuts the continent from north to south. It starts in the north at Wuchang, the town adjoining Hankow, in Hupeh Province, where the connection is made with the northern line, and passing through the fertile Hunan Province, reaches Canton in the south, extending over a distance of 1,096 kilometers. It is an important artery linking and traversing Central and South China.

The construction history of the Canton-Hankow Railway dates back to 1898, when the Manchu dynasty, finding difficulty in raising the necessary capital in China, ordered its Minister to the United States, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, to negotiate a loan for $20,000,000. The loan was obtained under the condition that a Chinese-American syndicate was to build and operate the line. Later in 1900, a further loan of $40,000,000 was advanced.

After the death of President Brice of the syndicate the company began to turn its efforts to the commercialization of the railway. Instead of striving for the construction of the line, it started constructing a branch line, the Canton-Samshui Railway, solely for profit making purposes. Consequently the Chinese interests became greatly dissatisfied. In the meantime, other European nations sought to advance their interests, taking advantage of the complicated situation surrounding this line. France and Russia showed up at Wall Street in New Nork under the guise of a Belgium Syndicate and acquired two-thirds of the company's stocks and discharged American employees.

But the trouble did not end then and there. America, meanwhile, bought back the shares through the Morgan interests and with the efforts of the American Minister to China tried to placate the Chinese Government. In the meantime, a movement in China for the recovery of foreign rights became daily intensified. In 1905 American interests consented to give up their holdings in the line for a compensation price of $3,750,000 and for an additional sum of $3,000,000 as the price for the construction of the Canton-Samshui branch and the works on the main line for these rights, a sum amounting to $1,100,000, was advanced by the Hongkong Government, and the negotiations to have the entire project returned to China were closed.

Work Retarded

After that time the construction of the railway became divided. The part that traversed through Kwangtung Province, in which Canton is located, came under private enterprise; what ran through Hunan Province was constructed by a concern supervised by the government and in Honan it was constructed by the government. However, because of lack of capital and the difficulty in meeting the interest payment on outstanding loans, the work on the railroad was much retarded, and again it was necessary to secure a foreign loan. Much competition was seen among the foreign powers, which finally resulted in a loan of £6,000,000 in 1911 from Britain, France, Germany and America.

The construction work in Kwangtung was placed under the management of the Canton-Hankow Railway Corporation, which completed that part between Canton and Shiuchow (Shaokwan) by June, 1913. In Hunan the section of the line between Changsha and Chuchow was completed in 1911; that between Chuchow and Lukow in 1913; between Wuchang and Yochow in 1917; and that between Yochow and Changsha in 1918. The section between Chuchow and Shiuchow was left incomplete owing to the difficult work in boring tunnels and constructing bridges in the mountainous region and the difficulty in securing funds during the first World War.

After the first World War the Chinese Government strove hard to effect a through traffic of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Obtaining a Chinese loan of 20,000,000 yuan in 1929, it further succeeded in getting a British loan for £1,660,000 with which to purchase railroad materials from Britain. Moreover, it was able to obtain a loan of 20,000,000 yuan to finance the labor expenses. By this time that section of the railway in Kwangtung came under government enterprise. The section between Shiuchow and Lohchow was completed in June, 1933; but the work in the section between Lohchow and Chuchow was divided up into six sections, and was finally completed in April, 1936. Thus it took a period of 31 years since the start of construction before a through traffic of this road was effected.

With through passage thus effected on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and with its connection with the Peking-Hankow Railway to the north of Wuchang, it has formed a great trunk line running from north to south through the rich and fertile areas of Central China. There is much significance attached to this line now in the political, economic, and military sense. It will greatly contribute toward the work of the Nanking Government in its unification of North and South China.

Victim of Contradictions

Policy of Playing One Factor Against Another Leading Chiang Kai-shek Toward Trap of Own Making

By MASUMI TANIMIZU

The tragedy of Chiang Kai-shek today is that he is a victim of contradictions. He is being inexorably led into the trap of his own making as a result of the policy he adopted, along with his policies for internal unity and anti-Japanese resistance, to play off one opposing element against another, one contradiction against another.

In the operation code of the Blue Shirts, one of the pillars of Chiang Kai-shek's political system, are found the three phrases: create contradictions, utilize contradictions, and manipulate contradictions. In other words, create contradictions in order to make the subordinates jealous of each other so that they would be engaged all the time in keeping an eye on each other; utilize the opposing elements thus created as a means of keeping them in check; and when these opposing elements are thus engaged in strife and competition, fish in troubled waters.

Although it may sound irrational for Chiang to urge upon his subordintes to unite and, at the same time, to play them off against each other, yet that is the policy with which Chiang has secured and maintained his present position. Chiang's policy from the first was to play off all against each other but, by keeping himself detached from this riffraff confusion and occupying a position of an arbitrator, he was able to maintain a grip on his followers.

Chiang is, indeed, the past master of the art of divide and rule, a hero of contradictions. For this reason, if there ever comes a time when his political structure begins to crumble, that will be when his policy of contradictions fails. In examining the past seven years' policy of Chiang Kai-shek in his war of resistance against Japan, it will be seen that he has consistently employed a "strategy of contradictions." At the time the China Affair broke out, there were in China many elements who were opposed to Chiang Kai-shek. Among them may be mentioned General Li Tsung-jen and General Pai Chung-hsi of the Kwangsi faction, Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, Feng Yu-hsiang of the Northwest, Liu Hsiang of Szechuan, and Yu Han-mow of the Kwangtung group—all of whom were independent and had their own base and following. They were always looking for an opportunity to stab Chiang in the back.

Chiang's Policy Criticized

Thus, they consistently criticized Chiang for his weak-kneed attitude toward Japan—a fact which was one of the important causes for the outbreak of the China Affair—although the real object of this criticism was to get rid of Chiang by seeing him defeated by the powerful legions of the Japanese Army or, at least, to have him so weakened as not to constitute a threat to them.

However, what Chiang did under the circumstances was to outwit them at their own game. For instance, when General Li Tsung-jen and General Pai Chung-hsi, following the Loukowkiao incident, demanded that Chiang adopt a more vigorous military policy against Japan and charged that the agreement reached between Lieutenant General Kiyoshi Katsuki and General Sung Che-yuan was humiliating and even presented an eight-point demand for the nullification of this agreement, the immediate convocation of the Supreme Defense Council, preparations for an all-out war against Japan, etc., Chiang Kai-shek turned around and accepted in toto the demands of the Kwangsi faction instead and demanded the immediate entrance by the two generals into Nanking and in this manner succeeded in bringing these two Chinese warlords under his control. As is well known, since then, General Li was transferred to the Central China area as commander of the Kwangsi Army in the Fifth War Zone while General Pai was made Vice-Chief of Staff under Chiang Kai-shek.

But this policy of setting up contradictions which was pursued by Chiang Kai-shek has been disastrous for him since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. He then advocated a policy of resistance against Japan, on the one hand and peace negotiations with Japan, on the other. The result of these two conflicting policies was to lead him into a cul-de-sac, with the consequence that he was forced to enter into an all-out war against Japan which has brought him untold misery as the Japanese Forces defeated him at every turn.

Moreover, at the present time, Chiang Kai-shek's policy of dependence on the Anglo-American countries has tended to create the impression that his regime is a puppet government of the Anglo-Americans and that he is an advocate of pro-Anglo-Americanism. However may be the superficial appearance, the fact remains that Chiang Kai-shek is champion of Chinese nationalism. In his book entitled "China's Destiny" which has been denounced as an imitation of Hitler's Mein Kampf by the Anglo-Americans, Chiang has revealed himself to be an advocate of Chinese nationalism. In fact, he is a Chinese through and through.

Contradictions in Plans

One of Chiang's war objectives declared by Chiang was the reconstruction of China by war—that is, the consummation of independence by the Chinese race. Such an objective no doubt had its appeal to the people of China But in achieving this aim, Chiang contemplated three plans: internal unity with Chiang as its center; all-out resistance by guerilla methods; and Anglo-American dependence. At first, he was successful in entwining these three plans into a unified plan but as time has elapsed, the contradictions in these plans have come to the surface. For instance, in order to win the support of the people, he advocated the policy of resistance by all. In doing so, naturally he had to enlist the support of the Chinese Communists and other elements but a natural consequence of this step has been to weaken the foundation of the Kuomintang Party, and to imperil his chances of dominating China by dictatorial rule, so much so that voices of warning have been raised as to whether Chiang might not be ousted by the Communists.

Furthermore, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Chiang aligned himself with the Anglo-Americans, in order to get material support from the outside. However, by doing this, he found himself faced with the prospect of the United States undermining his authority in China and getting hold of real power, with the result that this professed champion of Chinese nationalism is now being made a servant of the Americans.

With the beginning of the new military operations by the Japanese on the Chinese mainland in May, Chiang has been forced much against his will to employ his elite troop in the war although in the past he had kept them in reserve as a nucleus of the army which was to support his dictatorship. However, with the pressing demand from the United States in line with her Pacific offensive for an early end of the war, Chiang had to send his crack troops to the front lines, and at Hengyang he lost more than 90,000 men in killed, wounded or captives. As this fact illustrates, by seeking outside support, Chiang is unwittingly weakening his own military position.

There is a Japanese proverb that even the best swimmer will sometimes drown. So too with Chiang. He may be a good schemer but there is a possibility that he may become the victim of his own tricks. Of course, this is not to say that his military campaign during the past seven years has been carried out by schemes and strategems but there can be no question that in the end, the self-contradictory policies which he has adopted will be his Nemesis. That he is getting pretty close to meeting his Nemesis is shown by the military operations in Hunan Province.

DEWEY AND THE G.O.P. NATIONAL CONVENTION

Wins Easy Victory Without Usual Pre-Meet Ballyhoo

The following article appeared in the July 3, 1944 issue of Time.

Part I

It was Dewey in a walkaway. Without lifting a finger, without once giving to the men from Maine to Oregon the sign they asked for, Governor Thomas E. Dewey became Candidate Dewey, G.O.P. nominee for the Presidency of the U.S.

The nomination could not come too soon. For bunting and frustration hung equally over the steamy Chicago Stadium as the Republicans met this week in their 23rd convention—the first in wartime since Abraham Lincoln.

As the convention began, the frustration was as tangible as the mammoth blow-up pictures of Dewey that stood about everywhere in Chicago. The thumping bands, the badges, the pretty girls and all the time-honored foofaraw failed to charge up the Republican batteries to the sparking point. The great engine just would not turn over—at the start.

The main trouble was that the convention's main job was finished before it met. The hundreds of empty rooms in Chicago hotels were silent testimony to Tom Dewey's preconvention strength. Americans will travel a thousand miles to see a horse race but they won't look out the window to see a certainty.

"We Have Met the Enemy. . . ." It had not been so cut and dried at first, while other hopefuls still had hope. Handsome John Bricker, tailor-fresh in a blue tropical suit, arrived in town to the strains of Beautiful Ohio from his own brass band. But three days later, jarred to the heels when Illinois caucused and threw its strength to Dewey, the Bricker forces held a desperate eleventh-hour strategy meeting.

It was too late. For Tom Dewey's men were not calling but receiving. Harold Stassen's men sat dutifully and dourly around hotel lobbies, just in case a freak bolt of lighting should strike. John Bricker fought on, he spoke his familiar views with familiar vigor at a jampacked press conference, provided the only good bar for thirsty newsmen. His managers button-holed and cajoled tirelessly. But hoopla was not enough in Chicago in June 1944. The Dewey nomination rolled on.

No Smoking

The opposition to Dewey collapsed in the face of one question: How can you argue with the people? With Dewey so clearly in front in all public soundings, to reject him for some other candidate might suggest a picture of sinister men in smoke-filled rooms, defying the will of the people.

Tom Dewey's shrewd managers could either afford to sit tight, or had been ordered to, or both. And they did. They staged no preconvention banquets or band concerts. Dewey's No. 1 feminine supporter, tall, grey Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, occupied inconspicuous basement quarters next to the Blackstone Hotel men's washroom. And the Dewey Triumvirate—Jaeckle, Sprague and Brownell—held court in businesslike fashion in a plain and bannerless 25th-floor suite, until Dewey's nomination was cinched.

With a similar almost brazen lack of display, the G.O.P.'s Man of the Hour spent the preconvention weekend on his 350-acre Pawling, N.Y. farm, 700 miles away, continuing to ignore politicos, if not politics. Governor Thomas E. Dewey was, so far as he let the rest of the U.S. know, concerned only with plans for a new road to his front door, with inspection of the new paint job on his barn. Yet he talked frequently by telephone to his Triumvirate. His shrewd dark eyes were on Chicago, just as surely as the eyes of 1,058 G.O.P. delegates in Chicago were on Pawling, N.Y.

Chicago's Mayor Ed Kelly had done his freespending best to groom the cavernous Chicago Stadium for double duty, hiring Andy Frain as his special "Crowd Engineer." And his faithful aide, Tom Garry, the Democrats' famed 1940 "Voice from the Sewers," explained: "We did it up special so the Republicans couldn't squawk, see?" But four weeks later the 200,000 board feet of priority lumber was used again, to provide equally uncomfortable roosting for 19,912 of the Democratic faithfuls.

Priority lumber, a shortage of Scotch, $4 steaks, a lack of taxicabs, other wartime hazards handicapped the delegates. But familiar faces restored an air of normalcy. On hand were Jeff Davis, king of hoboes; Mrs. J. Worthington Scranton of Scranton, queen of the Pennsylvania delegation; Massachusetts' chunky House Minority Leader Joe Martin.

Tieless Joe Tolbert engaged in his quadrennial fight to be seated as delegate from South Carolina (he has been attending G.O.P. conventions since 1884), but wound up in the gallery once again. Pennsylvania's aging High Tariffsman Joe Grundy, 81, demanded a plank against reciprocal trade treaties. Alf Landon, the Kansas Sunflower of '36, swung his state's 19 votes to Dewey. Herbert Hoover got a key night radio spot as his Party's only living ex-President.

The only other living G.O.P. presidential nominee, Wendell Willkie, had been invited to sit but not speak; he chose instead to stay home and ponder anew his Republican allegiance in the light of the candidate and the platform. (His 1940 aide, Russell Davenport, threatened to bolt the Party before the convention met.)

New Faces

But the convention's real attention was not on the relic-cluttered past of the Party's numerous defeats, but on the faces of the Party's future.

One of these was Representative Clare Boothe Luce, who gave the convention a new word for New Deal bureaucracy—bumbledom—and told the story of G. I. Jim, dead American buddy of G. I. Joe. As the "heroic heir of the unheroic Roosevelt decade," G. I. Jim, could he have attended the convention, would have said: "Take off your hats to the past, but take your coats off to the future."

Another most important new face was that of Keynoter Earl Warren, Governor of California, a big, reassuring man, who told the convention: "We are here to do a job for the American people. To get the boys victoriously back home; to open the door to jobs and opportunity; to make a peace that this time will be lasting. That is what the American people expect the Republican Party to accomplish. That is why, in so many streams of late, they have been changing so many horses. . . . We do not propose to deny the progress that has been made during the last decade. Neither do we aim to repeal it. Whatever its source, if it is good we will acknowledge it. If it is sound we will build on it. We do not aim to turn the clock back and make an issue of every administration mistake in the past eleven years."

But the new element in the Party that mattered most was Candidate Tom Dewey. He came into a position almost unique in U.S. political history—he owed none of the political debts that usually hang on a candidate's neck like so many albatrosses (e.g., the 1932 Roosevelt debt to Messrs. John Garner and William McAdoo for wrecking Al Smith).

In short, Dewey wore no man's collar. (His own choice in collars might seem a bit unfashionably stiff, but the U.S. would get used to that.) Thus unencumbered, he could move with absolute precision, unhampered by due bills, to the tasks ahead.

The first of those tasks, it was well known, would be to revitalize his own Party, weeding out the old troops and putting them on garrison duty. The second would be to train the new younger troops for the G.O.P.'s great assault on Franklin Roosevelt's political fortress.

Ohio's deadly-earnest Robert Taft dominated the Republican platform-making. In shirtsleeves, tie unhitched, a pitcher of ice water at hand, Bob Taft carpentered away, exhausting relays of stenographers.

Taft and his crew manfully sawed and hammered away at the platform planks over a table piled high with dictionaries, economic tomes, and the timbers of past G.O.P. and Democratic platforms. Doggedly they listened to a great deal of advice from would-be platform-makers, from crackpots to able special pleaders (for causes good and bad).

The Pressure Boys

Like all spotlights, the G.O.P. Convention had attracted a swarm of moths, buzzing and beating their wings. Some appeared before Taft's committee; others simply hired a hall. A handful of Democratic malcontents, grandiosely naming themselves the American National Democratic Committee, assembled on the fringe of the Convention, trying for a Byrd-Bricker ticket, but died of avoidance. "General" Jacob S. Coxey, sans army, argued for his own free-wheeling fiscal plan. Gerald L. K. Smith, followed by a shrill covey of "We the Mothers," took over the Stevens ballroom while the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was tuning up on the stage. Smith so loudly denounced Dewey, Willkie, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin that politicos in the Bricker headquarters next door could hardly hear each other weakly cheering on their losing fight.

The main, grueling job of shaping the platfom to please one and all had fallen to Bob Taft because no one else could possibly do it. The subcommittees were loaded with Old Guard politicos, whose feudal opinions had to be leavened by the new gang of liberal governors.

Republicans tried to take foreign policy out of the campaign. They did this with a plank most carefully nailed and glued together by Michigan's Senator Arthur Vandenburg. The plank closely followed the party's Mackinac Declaration of last September, advocating international organization and "peace forces" to put down aggressors.

Internationally minded Senator Joe Ball of Minnesota complained of its "rubber words;" New Jersey's Willkieite Governor Walter E. Edge demanded it be made much stronger—meaning more internationalist. The sharpest criticism came from ex-Candidate Wendell Willkie. He compared the foreign-policy plank to the one on which Warren Harding ran in 1920: "The Republicans won the election of 1920. A Republican President, claiming that he in no way repudiated the Party's platform, immediately after the election announced that the League of Nations was dead. A Republican President elected under the proposed platform of 1944 could, with equal integrity, announce that the U.S. would not enter any world organization in which the nations agree jointly to use their 'sovereign' power for the suppression of aggression. And every effective world organization proposed could be rejected as a 'world state.' And all proposed joint forces for the suppression of aggression could be called armed forces and not 'peace forces.'"

But the plank had not been trimmed to please Willkie and his followers. Its aim was to go no further than, but just as far, as Franklin Roosevelt's recently announced postwar design, which likewise had something for the nationalists, something for the world-citizens.

This decision permitted the platform carpenters to concentrate on the conduct of U.S. affairs. The G.O.P. premise was that the Republican Party, as the "party of prosperity," could best guide the U.S. to full postwar employment. The premise was an assurance that the G.O.P. would feed and shelter all the people whenever the economy went wrong.

Could the Republicans win the support of the 22.7 per cent of the American electorate who, a Fortune poll reported, are still "undecided" how to vote? Their reaction to Bob Taft's platform would be important—until Candidate Dewey revises it by word and deed, as candidates always do.

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. FACES TIME LIMIT IN OFFENSIVES

Present Activities Interpreted as Search for Future Security

Editor's Note: The true nature of the enemy American materialistic offensive is revealed in the economic magazine, Nippon Hyoron, in the following article entitled "The Present Stage of the Enemy Materialistic Offensive."

Deep dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt administration is revealed in the acceptance speech of Thomas Dewey as Republican candidate for the presidency, and in the platform of the G.O.P. as announced at the national convention held at the end of June in Chicago. But, at the same time, either made hardly any reference to the fundamental policies of the party for the prosecution of the war, both dealing for the most part with various post-war problems, especially the industrial policy, unemployment, and social security. This tendency may be said to reflect the general sentiment of the American people, rather than the policies taken by the Democrats; the minds of the masses seem to be more concerned with the uncertain future than the present.

The over-propagandized reconversion of American domestic industries, and the overseas activities for the international establishment of American authority through the "Theory of Postwar Management"—all these are but frenzied efforts for security in the future.

Further, America had planned a remobilization of the essential industries since the beginning of the year, and has achieved results to a certain extent, exemplifying thereby the so-called material offensive.

America is putting forth all her efforts in counter-offensives. And in the field of war mobilization, there is little procrastination. This fact must not be overlooked.

In order to accelerate the remobilization of the industries, the American authorities have set aside certain periods during which greater production is demanded. The statement made last June by Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, that "The critical period is in the next three months" is an example of this form of appeal. Taken from another angle, President Roosevelt is bearing a tacit responsibility for these periods from the political and economic standpoints. The deadlines are not clearly defined by the authorities, but it is a situation which necessitates a decisive battle in the shortest time possible. Otherwise the war situation would remain one of continued tenseness. For this reason, Roosevelt and the war leaders are pushing the offensives in northern France and the Pacific despite heavy casualties.

The dilemma America now faces is that she cannot allow a moment's interruption in the delivery of material supplies, which is a great difficulty added to that of the obtaining of those supplies. Thus, it may be said that now is the opportune time for us to advance and crush our enemies.

Fruits of Wisdom

If he could only see how small a vacancy his death would leave, the proud man would think less of the place he occupies in his life-time. —Legouve.

* * *

Be charitable and indulgent to every one but thyself.—Joubert.